Western Carolinian.

... The Voice of legislation is ... St. Chrysostom.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1831. [VOL. XII....NO. 39

TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian are $3 per annum, or two dollars only if paid within ... months; a half per annum or two dollars only if paid within ... months; no paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up; Advertisements ... at the usual rates. All communications to the Editor, to secure their insertion in the paper for the first week, must be ... before ... they will be continued thereafter, unless ordered out; and letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be noticed.

By Authority.

Acts passed at the Second Session of the twenty first Congress of the United States.

PUBLIC—NO. 72.

An ACT making appropriations for building light-houses, light boats, beacons and monuments, and placing buoys.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide, by contract, for building light houses, light boats, beacons and monuments, and placing buoys to wit:

State of Maine. Four thousand dollars for a light-house at the western entrance of Fox Island thoroughfare; Six thousand dollars for a light-house at or near Cape Porpoise; Four thousand dollars for increasing the height of a light-house on Boon Island; Four thousand dollars for a light-house at or near Marshal's Point, in the town of St. George; Six thousand dollars for rebuilding the light house at Whitehead; Six thousand dollars for rebuilding the light-house on Franklin Island; Five hundred and ten dollars for spindles and buoys in Penobscot River.

State of Massachusetts. Five thousand dollars for building a light house on the monument at Gloucester Point; One thousand dollars for erecting a monument on or near Cohasset Rocks; Two hundred and fifty dollars in addition to an unexpended balance of a former appropriation, for erecting a spindle beacon on Minot's Ledge, and placing a buoy on Hospital Island Ledge near George's Island; Twelve hundred dollars for erecting a monument upon a ledge of rocks situated at the outer part of the harbor of Swampscut; One thousand dollars for two monuments, one on Sunken Island, and the other on Pig Rocks, in Braintree Bay; Five hundred dollars for placing ten buoys in the northern channel through the Vineyard Sound, at the following places: one on Point Rips; one on the Shovel Shoals, near Monomoy Point; three on the Hankerchief, north east, southeast, and Southwest parts; one on a rock near Hyannis Harbor, in the channel; and two on the Broad Shoal to the eastward of Falmouth, east, and west parts; Five thousand dollars for rebuilding a light-house on Cape Cod, should it be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Treasury; Four hundred dollars for placing six buoys on ledges and rocks at a place called Wood's Hole, near Falmouth; and a spindle on Lone Rock, near that place.

State of Rhode Island. For a beacon-light at or near the entrance of the harbor of Wickford, in the town of North Kingston, three thousand dollars; fifty dollars for a spindle on the Halfway Rock between the Islands of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

State of Connecticut. Five thousand dollars for building a light-house at or near Morgan's Point, on the north side of Fisher's Island Sound, in the township of Groton; Four hundred dollars for a spindle to be erected on the Whale Rock, at the entrance of Mystic River, and for one on Turner's Reef, situated about one third of the distance from the main land to Fisher's Island; Three thousand dollars for erecting a beacon on the beach near the west side of New Haven harbor, and two hundred and fifty dollars for buoys on Pardee's Bar, Black Rock Bar, and the Shag Banks in said harbor; Six thousand and two hundred dollars for erecting a monument or beacon on Bradford Reef, in Long Island Sound; Two hundred and fifty dollars for placing buoys, viz: one on the north end of Hatchet's Reef, in the Sound; one on the south end of said reef; one on the southeast tail of Saybrook Bar, at the mouth of Connecticut River; and one on south end of Crane Reef, west of Saybrook.

State of New York. Three thousand one hundred and ninety dollars to rebuild the beacon in Black Rock Harbor, should it be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Treasury; four thousand dollars for erecting a beacon light on a proper site near Sacket's Harbor, in Lake Ontario; three thousand dollars for erecting a beacon light at the junction of Rondout Creek and Hudson River or on or near the Esopus Meadows, as may be deemed most expedient by the Secretary of the Treasury; one thousand dollars for erecting a beacon on the middle ground between Stratford and Crane Neck, in Long Island Sound; Twelve thousand five hundred and twelve dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations for erecting a light-house, and forming the foundation for the same, in the harbor of Buffalow.

State of Pennsylvania. Two thousand five hundred dollars for erecting a beacon light at the end of the pier which forms the entrance into the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie.

State of Delaware. Fifteen hundred dollars for erecting a beacon-light near the mouth of Mispillion Creek; ten thousand dollars for building a light house at Mahon's Birch, in addition to what remains unexpended of an appropriation to build a light-house at Duck Creek and which last named appropriation is hereby transferred to the first mentioned object.

State of Maryland. Five thousand dollars for building a light-house on or near Turkey Point, at the mouth of Elk River; for erecting a beacon-light on Lazaretto Point, at the entrance of the harbor of Baltimore, or on the point of land upon which fort McHenry is situated, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, two thousand five hundred dollars; for a floating light at the Wolf Trap, in the Chesapeak Bay, twelve thousand dollars; four hundred dollars for placing buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Annapolis.

State of Virginia. Seven thousand and five hundred dollars for building a light house on one of the Chingoteague islands; five hundred dollars for placing in the Potomac River three buoys on the Kettle Bottoms, one on Port Tobacco Shoals, one in Nanjemoy Reach, one on Ragged Point Bar, and one on Parsimmon Bar,

State of North Carolina. Eleven thousand dollars for building a light-boat, to be stationed at or near Brant Island Shoal, in pamptico sound; for a buoy to be placed on the bar near Harbor's Island two hundred dollars; for three buoys to be placed in the river and inlets of Cape Fear twelve hundred dollars.

State of South Carolina. Fifteen hundred dollars for constructing three hollow buoys, and placing the same on the bar at or near the entrance of the harbor of Georgetown, in addition to any unexpended appropriation for placing buoys at or near that harbor; a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for purchasing land and removing a wind mill on Cape Roman.

State of Georgia. For a beacon on the white oyster Beds, near the mouth of Savannah river, three thousand dollars.

State of Ohio. Five thousand dollars for building a light-house on Turtle Island, at the mouth of Maumee Bay, Lake Erie; One thousand dollars for erecting a beacon light on the pier at Grand river

State of Louisiana. Forty thousand dollars for building two light houses, one at the mouth of the southwest pass of the River Mississippi, and the other on the south point, between the Southwest pass and the Balize; seven thousand dollars for a light-house at the Rigolets.

State of Mississippi. Seven thousand dollars for building a light house on St. Joseph's Island, or some other suitable place off the Pascagoula Bay; seven thousand dollars for a light house at Pass Christian near the bay of St. Louis; for buoys to be placed at the south pass, and the pass at Dauphin Island, four hundred dollars.

State of Alabama. Five hundred dollars for placing buoys in Mobile Bay.

State of Illinois. Five thousand dollars for building a light house at the mouth of Chicago river, Lake Michigan.

Michigan Territory. Five thousand dollars for building a light house at the confluence of St. Joseph's River with Lake Michigan; five thousand dollars for a light house on the Outerthunder Bay Island in Lake Huron; A sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for building a light-boat to be stationed in the strait connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan; and three hundred and fifty dollars for buoys and placing the same on the flats at the head of Lake St. Clair.

Florida Territory. Eleven thousand four hundred dollars for building a light house on the west end of St. George's Island, near the entrance of Appalachicola Bay; four hundred dollars for placing buoys in the said bay between St. George's Island, and the entrance of the Appalachicola river; Two hundred dollars for placing buoys in the Bay and River of St. Marks; one hundred and sixty dollars for placing buoys at St. Augustine; and in St. John's River; five thousand dollars for building a light house at or near Port Clinton.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON,

FREE TRADE CONVENTION.

The members of the Free Trade convention convened in Philadelphia on Friday September 30, 1831.

Col. Burwell Bassett, of Virginia was called to the chair *pro tempore*. Judge P. P. Barbour of Virginia was elected President of the convention, by general acclamation, and Condy Raguet, Editor of the Banner of the Constitution, appointed Secretary.

The President, on taking his seat, made an Address, to the following effect.—

Gentlemen of the Convention: The occasion which has brought us together is certainly an important one, whether we have reference to the subject committed to our care, or to the results which may flow from from our deliberations.

In almost every other country upon the face of the earth, when the people feel themselves to be aggrieved, they have before them the painful alternative, either of unconditional submission, without the hope of redress, or of an attempt to right themselves by force, and thus breaking up the very foundations of their Government. Happily for us, our lot is otherwise cast. Here, the principle is held so sacred, that it is not permitted to be drawn into question—nay, as if to make assurance doubly sure, it is explicitly guarantied by the Constitution—That the People have a right peaceably to assemble and demand a redress of their grievances. It is in the exercise of this unquestioned and unquestionable right, that we have now met together—not to indulge in captious or trivial complaints—not to give utterance to the voice of faction—but for a higher, for a nobler, purpose: As the representatives of a large portion of the people of this Union, in their name, and on their behalf, to expostulate with our countrymen, in a tone, manly, yet respectful—firm, yet temperate: to declare, in the *face* of the whole community, that those who sent us here believe themselves to be burdened, by an unjust, unequal, and wrongful, system of taxation: and to to appeal to the sense of justice of those who are a large majority, for the correction of so great an evil.

To be called to preside over such an assembly, is an honor which any man might highly appreciate; for myself, I tender you my acknowledgements for such an evidence of your confidence in advance. I am aware that it devolves upon me high responsibility. But I shall meet it with firmness, promising the best exertions of such ability as I have, with the assurance of zeal, and determined impartiality. And, gentlemen, if, by any thing which we shall do here, we can contribute in any degree to the attainment of the great object which we have in view, we shall certainly have rendered some service to the State.

To this end, let us, I beseech you, conduct all our proceedings in a spirit of conciliation and harmony. Let us, by our example, show to the world, that, whilst we know our rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them, we, at the same time, know how to respect the rights and feelings of others. Thus shall we best acquit ourselves of the obligations which we owe to our constituents—thus may we indulge the stronger hope of fulfilling their just expectations. And if, after all, our efforts should fail of success, we shall at least have the consolation to know that we made them with an anxious desire amicably and justly to settle a question which seriously disturbs the harmony of our common country.

Mr MITCHELL, of South Carolina, said, that, as there appeared to be a pause in the proceedings of the Convention, he would take this opportunity of offering a set of resolutions which might serve as landmarks in the discussion, and show the people and the General Government that a perfect uniformity of feeling prevailed in this body. He had the greater confidence in bringing forward these resolutions, because they were not the fabric of his own brain. They claimed an authority far above any thing he could give them. They had been adopted at a meeting in the town of Boston, in 1820, when an attempt was making to revise the Tariff, on the principles that had been adopted in the late revision. In the periodicals of that day, the meeting was described as consisting of the ablest counsellors, the wealthiest manufacturers, and the most enterprizing merchants, of that great and eminent metropolis. This gave the resolutions great authority, which was strengthened by the fact, that they had also, in substance, been adopted by a meeting held in Philadelphia, in the same year. Every man in South Carolina echoes the sentiments of these resolutions:

The first resolution is, "That no objection ought to be made to any amount of taxes equally apportioned and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of Government." This was the resolution adopted by the most enlightened men in Massachusetts, and there was no man in South Carolina, from the Mountains to the Ocean, or from the North Carolina line to the Savannah River, that did not cordially assent to it.

"But," the resolution proceeds, "taxes imposed on the people, for the sole benefit of any one class of men, are equally inconsistent with the principles of our Constitution, and with sound policy."

Equal rights, equal duties, equal immunities, equal disabilities, continued Mr. MITCHELL, is the language of the Constitution. There is not a man in South Carolina, who does not object to this imposition of taxes, for the benefit of particular classes. We all admit the right to tax, to any necessary extent, for the support of Government; but, when you go beyond this, we cannot understand on what principle you proceed.

Mr. M. said the people of South Carolina can no where find in the Constitution, an express ... which flow from the government under which we live. We have equal confidence in their justice and intelligence and ... ourselves that it is only necessary to bring home to their understandings the conviction of the evils under which we suffer, to secure their cordial co-operation in prompt and effectual measures for their removal. We would commune with you, then, in the spirit of these feelings. We must speak with frankness. It may be that our language will borrow strength from the conviction of our wrongs, but we will not forget the just respect which is due to those who differ from us in opinion, and cannot be unmindful of the affection which we bear, and which we earnestly desire to cherish towards our brethren throughout the Union.

The representatives of portions of our fellow citizens, belonging to fifteen different states of this confederacy, have assembled in the City of Philadelphia to consider the grievances which they suffer under the existing tariff of duties, and to devise, if happily they may do so, some constitutional and peaceful mode of redress. Speaking generally, they have come together as strangers to each other, with all the variety of opinions on most subjects, which springs from different habits and pursuits, and is perhaps inevitably incident to the imperfection of our common nature. On one engrossing question, that which constitutes the subject of this address, looking as well to its principles as its details, they have found a concurrence of opinion, which, as they believe, entitles them to ask for that opinion, and for the reasons on which it is founded, the attentive and dispassionate consideration of the American people.

Among the evils which flow from the tariff system, as at present established by law, the ardent and determined opposition to that system the deep and settled discontent which is felt, and has been manifested by a numerous, patriotic and intelligent portion of our fellow citizens,—cannot fail to awaken the liveliest solicitude of every lover of his country. Let it be remembered that this is no transient feeling—the offspring of momentary excitement;—one which may be expected to pass away under the influence of a more calm and dispassionate reflection. No—the system of which we complain is not of recent origin, and the feeling of discontent, which was coeval with its institution, time and experience have only served to strengthen and increase. Let those who sincerely desire to perpetuate the political blessings which we enjoy, look to this consideration with the attention which it demands. This is emphatically a government of opinion. The vigor of the laws is a moral force. The bond which unites us is the sense of our common interest—the conviction of our equal rights—the assurance of our capacity to assert and the feeling that we actually enjoy them. Take from any considerable portion of the American people the consciousness that they are in the full possession of their rights as freemen substitute for it the spirit of discontent which springs from the conviction of wrongs inflicted not inadvertently, but with deliberation, which are not temporary but enduring; and you array against the government a force which is of like character with that which sustains it—you awaken a feeling of resentment which is goaded into activity by a sense of oppression, and embittered by a recollection that it is the hand of a brother which inflicts it. Such is the feeling which pervades a numerous and respectable portion of the American people. It cannot be defied, and may not be disregarded, without putting to hazard the safety of the confederacy.

Do you doubt its existance, its nature or degree? Look to the character of this assembly—to the circumstances under which it is convened. Give your attention to history of the past, and be admonished of the novel and extraordinary spectacle which is presented to your view. Do not close your eyes to the fact, that this assembly is altogether without parallel since the foundation of the government—that we are freemen and the representatives of freemen, who speak to you of our violated rights—that we have come from different and distant parts of the union to join in demanding their restoration—that a consciousness of strength is the offspring of united counsels—and that our purpose is not the less firm, because it is announced to you peacefully and in the spirit of conciliation.

A numerous and respectable portion of the American people do not merely complain that this system is unjust, but they question the right to establish it. They do not doubt—they utterly deny—the constitutional power of Congress to enact it. In justice to that body, we invite your candid attention to a brief consideration of their views on this subject. The constitutional validity or invalidity of an act of Congress does not necessarily depend upon the question whether the judicial department of the government would affirm the one or the other of these propositions. It may be that an act will in its operation and effect be subversive of the principles of the constitution, and yet on its face be superior to all just exception on that ground. Literally and in terms it may be in execution of an expressly granted power—in its operation and effect it may not only transcend that power, but may directly contravene it. Under the pretence of supplying a revenue, Congress may raise money beyond the purposes to which it can be legitimately applied, or may increase the duties to an amount which will be prohibitory of importation, and consequently destructive of all revenue to be derived from that source. Still such an act would purport to be in the execution of of the power to lay and collect taxes,

... simply given to Congress by the people of the United States, to encourage manufactures by taxation; but can they, under and by virtue of a power to regulate commerce, ... a power to promote manufactures by direct or indirect taxation; how regulation means prohibition; how a power expressly given for the purpose of increasing foreign commerce—of extending it to every quarter of the globe—and placing it on the best and most prosperous footing—can imply a power to diminish and annihilate it, and ... labor and capital to manufacturing industry. This is above the comprehension of those whom he had the honor to represent. Mr. M. said that this, in the minds of his constituents, was neither more nor less than arbitrary taxation, and, he was more than gratified, that they had been supported in this view of the Constitution, by the commercial people of the great and enlightened cities of Boston and Philadelphia.

The other resolutions are—

"That high bounties on such domestic manufactures as are benefitted by the Tariff, favor great capitalists rather than personal industry, or the owners of small capitals, and, therefore, that we do not perceive its tendency to promote national industry.

"That we are equally incapable of discovering its beneficial effects on agriculture, since the obvious consequences of its adoption would be that the farmer must give more than he now does, for all he buys, and receive less for all he sells.

"That the impositions of duties, which are enormous, and declared by a large portion of the people to be unequal and unjust, is dangerous, as it encourages the practice of smuggling.

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the duties of the Tariff should be reduced to the standard of a revenue for the support of Government."

These resolutions were submitted by Mr. M as the universal sentiment of the people of S. Carolina—as sentiments worthy of universal adoption—and, to which no rational objection could be made, either in or out of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, the resolutions were laid on the table.

(N. B.—The resolutions brought forward by Mr. M. are copies of the celebrated resolutions offered by Mr. Daniel Webster, at the meeting in Boston, in 1820.)

When the President had resumed the Chair the different delegations reported that they had elected the following gentlemen, members of the

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

MAINE

Joshua Carpenter, Charles Q. Clapp.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Theodore Sedgwick, Henry Lee.

RHODE ISLAND.

William Hunter.

NEW YORK.

Albert Gallatin, John Aug. Smith

NEW JERSEY.

Cornelius L. Hardenburg, Henry Vethake.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas P. Cope, Clement C. Biddle.

MARYLAND.

Wm. W. Handy, A. D. Jones.

VIRGINIA.

James M. Garnett, John W. Jones.

NORTH CAROLINA.

James Iredell, Wm. A. Blount.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

William Harper, Daniel E. Huger.

GEORGIA.

John M. Berrien, Eli S. Shorter.

ALABAMA.

Enoch Parsons, Henry Goldthwaite.

MISSISSIPPI.

George Poindexter.

TENNESSEE.

William E. Butler, Alexander Patton.

The following is a list of the North Carolina Delegation:

Joseph B. Skinner,	William A. Blount
Charles Fisher,	Joseph D. White,
Louis D. Wilson,	S. T. Sawyer,
James Iredell,	David Outlaw,
William R. Holt,	Thomas S. Hoskins,
Joseph B. G. Roulhac,	Robert C. B. Hilliard,
William W. Jones,	John E. Wood,
Edward B. Dudley,	J. W. Cochran. 16

Total number of members 201.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

A portion of your fellow citizens, resident in different states of the Union, who are numerous, respectable and intelligent, who like yourselves, are attached to the principles of free government, and ardently devoted to the great constitutional charter, which consecrates and upholds them—who ask only an equal participation in the benefits, and are ready to bear an equal share of the burthens of the government—who are willing, moreover, to concede to others a perfect right to the full enjoyment of whatever they ask for themselves; such a portion of your fellow citizens, whose condition, character, motives and views are thus faithfully delineated, have deputed us to represent them on an occasion deeply interesting to their feelings as men, and vitally important to their interests as citizens of this great confederated Republic. They have called upon us to unite our counsels for the redress of the grievances under which they labor; and have enjoined it upon us, as a duty, to omit no means for the accomplishment of this object, which may consist with our obligations as citizens, and with their own faithful and ardent devotion to the bond of our common union. In the performance of a duty like this we cannot be insensible to the propriety of a frank and respectful communication with our fellow citizens at large. We are members of the same great political family. Our interests are common, and so also are our duties; and it cannot be that any portion of our brethren can desire to withold from us our just share of the benefits, or to subject us to an undue proportion of the burthens

and courts of justice judging of it by its terms, and by what is apparent on its face would not affirm its invalidity. But the constitution is equally obligatory on every department of the government—on the legislator who enacts, as well as on the judge who interprets a law. If the former shall so veil his unlawful purpose as to defend it from the scrutiny of the latter is it less a violation of his constitutional obligation? If it be such a violation, can it be constitutionally valid?

If instead of the absence of any express grant of power to protect manufactures the constitution had contained an express clause of inhibition, an act of Congress imposing duties beyond the purposes of revenue, and thereby operating as a bounty to the manufacturer, would, they insist, be admitted to be in violation of the constitution, and yet the repugnance would not be manifest upon its face, and would therefore elude the judicial power.

A numerous and intelligent portion of the American people believe that this view is applicable to the tariff of 1828. They admit the power of Congress to lay and collect such duties as they may deem necessary for the purposes of revenue, and within these limits so to arrange those duties as incidentally, and to that extent, to give protection to the manufacturer. They deny the right to convert what they denominate the incidental into the principal power, and transcending the limits of revenue to impose an additional duty substantively and exclusively for the purpose of affording that protection. They admit that Congress may countervail the regulations of a foreign power which may be hostile to our commerce, but they deny their authority permanently to prohibit all importation for the purpose of securing the home market exclusively to the domestic manufacturer,—thereby destroying the commerce they were entrusted to regulate, and fostering an interest with which they have no constitutional power to interfere. That portion of our fellow citizens of whom we speak, do not therefore hesitate to affirm, that if the right to enact the tariff law of 1828 be referred to to the authority to lay and collect duties, &c. it is a palpable abuse of the taxing power, which was conferred for the purpose of revenue;—if to the authority to regulate commerce, it is as obvious a perversion of that power, since it may be extended to an utter annihilation of the objects which it was intended to protect. Waving however this discussion, we concur in the opinion, that if the aggrieved party is deprived of the protection which the judicial department might otherwise afford, it would strengthen his appeal to the American people to unite with him in correcting the evil by peaceble and constitutional means.

But there is a view of this subject which may claim the concurrence of all those who are prepared to admit that the tariff is unequal in its operation, oppressive and unjust. The constitution of the United States had its origin in a spirit of compromise. Its object is the security of those rights which are committed to its protection—its principle that of an equal participation in the benefits and in the burthens of the government.

A system of taxation which is unequal in its operation, which oppresses the many for the benefit of the few, is therefore unjust, not merely with reference to the great and immutable principles of right which are applicable to human conduct, but is moreover in direct collision with that constitutional equality of right, which this instrument was thus confessedly intended to secure. A distinguished jurist of Massachusetts, one who is advantageously known as such to the people of the Union, has said of the system of which we complain, that it is calculated "to destroy many of the great objects for which the constitution of the United States was originally framed and adopted." Who will affirm that such a system can consist with the spirit of the constitution? Its enactments may be so veiled as to elude the judicial power, and may therefore be obligatory upon the other departments of the government—but as between constituent and agent, between the people and their rulers, the charter will in such case have been violated, and it will belong to them to correct the evil. Why should we fear to enunciate this principle? Is it because of the danger of those interests which have grown up under the system? A just consideration of the subject will lead to a directly opposite result. If it be conceded that the system is oppressive, unequal and unjust, can those who profit by it deceive themselves with the expectation of its permanancy? Is it prudent to close their eyes to the consequences, to which sooner or later this conviction must inevitably lead? Distinguished as this system is by every characteristic which may define a tyranny the most odious, why should we, who are its victims, not stand upon our chartered rights?

As men and brethren we appeal to you then to unite your efforts with ours in the correction of this abuse. A system which is unequal in its operation, and therefore unjust—which is oppressive, because it burthens the many for the benefit of the few—grossly, fatally unwise and impolitic, since it is subversive of the harmony of the Union—which is in violation of the principles of free government, and utterly at variance with the spirit of justice and mutual concession in which the Constitution was conceived and adopted; such a system, if persevered in, must alienate our affections from each other, engender discontents and animosities, and lead inevitably, and with a force which no human power can resist, to the most awful of all calamities. We entreat those who differ from us, seriously to ponder this view of the subject. We entreat them not to misunderstand us. We cannot be deterred from the discharge of our duties to ourselves and our common country by the menace of consequences, and we are equally incapable of using its language to others. It is as men and brothers—in the spirit of an affection which is still warm and undiminished, that we would call their attention to those inevitable results, which neither they nor we will have the power to avert.

Examine the subject for a moment in its connexion with the principles of an enlightened political economy, and see if the considerations which are urged to sustain this system are not fallacious and delusive. The view must be necessarily brief—consisting of hints and suggestions rather than of an extended argument, or of minute details; but our object will be attained if these may serve to awaken a spirit of dispassionate inquiry.

We are the advocates of free trade. The argument which sustains it rests upon a proposition which may not be denied. It is the unquestionable right of every individual to apply his labour and capital in the mode which he may conceive best calculated to promote his own interest. It is the interest of the public that he should so apply it. He understands better than it can be understood by the government, what will conduce to his own benefit;—and since the majority of individuals will, if properly protected, be disposed to follow their interests, such an application of their industry and capital, must produce in the result the greatest amount of public good. Let it be remembered that the question relates exclusively to the *application* of capital. It cannot be *generated* by an act of legislation. The power of the government is limited to its *transfer* from one employment to another. It takes from some less favoured interest, what it bestows on the one which it professes to protect. It is equally untrue that such a system gives greater employment to labour. It is operation is confined to the simple change of its application. Laws which protect by bounty any peculiar species of labour, cannot be said to encourage *American* industry—that is directed to various objects. These laws favour only a single class; and since the bounty is not supplied by the government, but taken from the pocket of the individual, the protection which is given to one species of labour, is so given at the expense of every other. The course of legislation, which leaves American capital and labour to the unfettered discretion of those who possess the one and apply the other, can alone be denominated the "American System."

The interference of government, with the right of the individual to apply his labour and capital in such mode as he may think most conducive to his own interest, thus necessarily operates to diminish the aggregate amount of production. In other words, the amount of the necessaries and conveniences of life which are enjoyed by the community is necessarily diminished. If all nations then were willing to adopt the system of free trade for which we contend, which is accordant to the spirit of Christianity and calculated to unite nations in harmony and peace, it cannot be doubted that the interest of each would be promoted. The only question which can be raised on this part of the subject is, whether the adoption of a restrictive policy by one or more nations makes it the interest of others to reciprocate those restrictions. The answer seems to be sufficiently obvious and satisfactory. The proposition which asserts the superior advantages of a free trade among all nations, rests upon the following principle. The universal freedom of action which it allows, tends most thoroughly to develope the moral and physical energies of each nation, and to apply them to those objects to which they are best adapted. The proposition must be equally true in relation to each nation, whatever may be the policy adopted by others. The nation which resorts to a restrictive policy, legislates to her own disadvantage by interfering with the most profitable employment of capital. To the extent to which she thus excludes another nation from an accustomed or from a desirable market, she occasions, it is true, in that nation also a displacement of capital from its natural channels. But can the remedy consist in a retaliatory system of legislation? in a system of further restrictions imposed by the latter nation? If it be true that a restrictive system is injurious to the nation imposing it, does it cease to be so in regard to the latter nation, because of the wrong done by the former, and because it is also injurious to such nation? When we apply these views to the Corn laws of Great Britain, considered with reference to their effect upon us, is it not clear obvious that a system of protection, which, although less than prohibitory, diminishes the productive energies of our own people, whatever may be its effect upon that nation, must proportionably paralyse the arm we ourselves have lifted to sustain?

It is strongly urged as a motive to the continuance of the existing tariff, that its operation has been to effect a reduction of prices. These have in fact fallen since 1810, and our opponents contend that this has been the result of domestic competition. A moment's reflection will demonstrate the fallacy of this assertion. We present a single fact in the outset. The diminution of price has been general—as well in relation to articles which are not protected by the existing tariff of duties, as to those which are. It cannot therefore have arisen from this cause. Let us remember now, that this diminution of price has occurred every where—abroad as well as at home—and not only in an equal, but, as a necessary consequence of the tariff, in a greater degree there than here. Among the causes which have produced this result, two prominent ones are presented to your consideration—the diminished amount of the circulating medium of the world, and the astonishing improvements which have been introduced in the modes of production. The cost of production is less;—the comparative value of money has become greater. Can we wonder at the result? Take the case of cotton goods—these have fallen in price here since the enactment of the tariff. But the same thing is true not only in an equal, but in a greater degree abroad—and the reason is obvious. The causes which have produced this result—those which have been before stated—have elsewhere been left to exert their full influence in effecting the reduction of price. Here their operation has been restrained by the conflicting influence of the tariff. The reduction therefore with us necessarily stopped at a point, which is as certain by adding the amount of duty to the price of the imported article. Thus the diminution of price here has not been produced by the tariff, but in despite of it—and has been retarded by it. But for this law the imported, which take the place of the domestice article in the consumption of the county, would be obtained at a price greatly below that which we actually pay, and the difference, amounting yearly to many millions of dollars, would be saved to the country. It cannot be doubted that the price of all commodities, the domestic production of which is forced by the imposition of a duty on a foreign article of similar description, are raised by the amount of duty necessary to effect the exclusion of the foreign article, or that this increase of price is paid by the consumer, and that the loss to the nation which is occasioned by this system of protection is nearly equal to such difference of price.

The success which has attended the manufacture of cottons, is used to illustrate and enforce another suggestion in favor of the tariff. It is said that by means of the protection afforded by government, manufacturers are enabled to overcome the difficulties incident to new enterprises, and that this protection is ultimately repaid to the community in the reduced price at which the article is furnished. We have already shown that this reduction in price in the case referred to has not resulted from the protective system. Let us look however at this suggestion apart from that consideration. If it be conceded for the purpose of the argument, and only for that purpose, that a manufacture might be established by a temporary encouragement from government, which would not otherwise, at least at that time, come into successful operation, and that the community might ultimately be repaired in the manner which is supposed, the following considerations seem decisively to repel the force of that suggestion. The idea of permanent protection is excluded by the nature of the proposition. That which is proprosed, is temporary merely, and the question whether it is to be ultimately repaid to the community, is of course made to depend on the successful operation of the protected establishment. It is Congress who are to determine in advance, upon the propriety of putting at hazard the interests of the community, by the forced establishment of the proposed manufacture. The question to be determined depends upon the calculation of probabilities, to the correct estimate of which much practical information is obviously indispensable. Constituted as that body is, it is difficult to conceive of one less fitted for such reference. On the other hand, there is always enough of individual enterprise, intelligence and capital, to test any experiment which gives a fair promise of ultimate remuneration, notwithstanding it may be subject to temporary loss. Left to individual enterprise, the question would be decided by those who have every motive and every means to come to a just conclusion—while the proposed suggestion would throw upon Congress those visionary projectors who, having failed to obtain the support of discreet and intelligent capitalists, would play the sure game of securing profit, if by the rarest accident

public should ensue, and throwing the [illegible] upon the community if loss should ensue.

It is said that a dependence upon other nations, for those manufactures which are essential to our wants, is inconsistent with our character as a nation, and to this view that the tariff is essential to national independence. To me this term seems to be strangely misapplied. It is agreed that a system of free trade among all the nations of the world, by securing the application of the highest energies of each, to those objects which it was qualified to produce, would enlarge the amount of production, and increase the sum of human comfort. But such a state of things would, according to the argument which is urged, be a state of universal dependence, and precisely the same consequence would follow in relation to the commercial intercourse of any given nation with the other nations of the world, to the extent of that intercourse, whether a system of free trade or of partial restrictions should prevail. That intercourse consists in the mutual interchange of commodities, and it is impossible to conceive the idea of a dependence on the one side, without recognising the fact of a corresponding dependence on the other. But such a state of mutual dependence is a source of gratulation rather than of regret, since it gives to each nation an increased facility for the development of its highest energies, enlarges the sum of its enjoyments, and affords the surest guarantee for the peace and harmony of the world.

If the suggestion be urged in its application to the necessities of the country during a state of war, an equally satisfactory answer may be given. It is unquestionably the duty of every government to be prepared for those conflicts with other nations, which it is not always possible to avoid; but this is most effectually done by the unrestricted exertion of its peaceful energies. In a government constituted as ours is, and seperated as it is by the Atlantic from the nations of the old world, it is reasonable to presume that such conflicts will be rare. The intervals of peace will probably be of much the longest duration, and our system of permanent policy should therefore be regulated chiefly with a view to this state of our national existence. But the decisive answer to this suggestion is, that money constitutes the sinews of war, and that its exigencies are best provided for by enriching the nation in time of peace. A system of free trade will mainly conduce to this object. The resources which it will furnish will second the services of the neutral trader, and these with our own internal manufactures which are already independent of Legislative protection, will amply supply our wants in such an emergency.

It is one and not the least of the evils of the system which we deprecate, that it has a tendency to demoralize our citizens, to habituate them to evasions of the laws, and to encourage the odious and detestable practice of smuggling. It is the effect of the protecting duty to raise the price of commoditics considerably above that, at which they could be imported at a moderate revenue duty. Unless this is so, it fails to to accomplish its destined object, and is entirely useless. The inevitable consequence is, the temptation to clandestine importation, and the facilities which are afforded by our widely extended inland and ocean frontier, give impunity to the smuggler.

On the several interests of agriculture, navigation, commerce, the mechanic arts, and even on manufactures themselves, this system operates with an injurious influence. Speaking with reference to that portion of agriculture, which is employed in the production of articles which must be exported to a foreign market, it is obvious that any considerable diminution of commercial capital, by its transfer to other employments, must have a tendency to diminish their price. It is in the southern portion of the union that this will be most extensively felt. The domestic market will consume a portion of its great staple, which is comparatively, small, and the immense, residue will seek in vain for a foreign market, if the manufactures of other nations are in effect, and permanently excluded from our ports. This state of things may not at once occur. The necessity of having a supply of the raw material for the employment of her manufactories, may induce our great customer to submit, for a time, to a system of purchase instead of exchange; but she will be urged by the strongest considerations to seek that supply from those who will receive her manufactures in return. If this system be rendered permanent, and pushed to the prohibitory extent, to which it seems inevitably to tend, the fate of the cotton planter is therefore irrevocably sealed. Nor is he alone affected by this system of protection. The farmer of the middle states will feel its influence in the increase of the price of labour, as well as of every article which he buys; and if those in the manufacturing districts should find an improved market for the produce of their farms, the considerations just stated, will operate to diminish their profits—and the benefits which they enjoy from the increased investment of capital in their vicinity, will be purchased at the

expense of those interests from which that capital has been withdrawn.

When we direct our attention to the influence of the protecting system on the navigation of the country, we might refer to the subject a peculiar interest, by developing our [illegible] ship is the [illegible] and most economical [illegible] From the early period of our history, down to the present hour, we have been conspicuous for our skill in ship [illegible] Adverting to it, as an art, we have [illegible] the elegance of our models, and [illegible] neatness of our finish, raised it from [illegible] chanical, to one of the fine arts. We have applied the principles of a correct taste to naval architecture, and have therefore produced the same masterly result in this as the application of the same principles had produced in the other arts. We might then with perfect correctness and propriety, press the inconsistency of that policy, which seeks the prosperity of manufacturers, by loading with burthens that branch of them which has flourished with but little aid, and is necessarily subject to exclusion of the jealousy of foreign nations. We might connect this topic with our naval glory, and thus enlist in our behalf the sensibilities of patriotism. But we waive these advantages, and without entering into details, content ourselves with adverting to the positive discouragements to ship building occasioned by the tariff of 1828. By that tariff, iron, hemp, duck and cordage, are subjected to duties which would be in effect prohibitory, if these articles were not of the first necessity, and their importation indispensable. The quantity of these articles which enter into the construction of a ship, with the labour bestowed on them, constitute one half of its value, and the duties upon them impose upon a new ship of five hundred tons a dry direct tax little short of two thousand dollars, which is paid in advance. We say a dry, direct tax, for it is not, as in cases of consumable articles, repaid by the consumer. Neither is it repaid by the freighter, for the rate of freight depends on foreign competition, and the foreign ship, cheap, because unburthened, settles the price.

The effects of the protective system upon commerce in general, can only be satisfactorily illustrated by details. It is an important task, and will be faithfully performed by those to whom it is confided. The diminution of imports—a total or partial scarcity of some articles—an increase of price to the consumer, a depression of the mercantile spirit which, under different circumstances, would be animated to new enterprises, and the consequent check to our attainment of that height of prosperity, to which the freedom of our institutions guides us, these are results which cannot be denied. That actual misery is not felt in a young and free country, where almost every citizen is, or easily can be, a proprietor, is not an argument to deter us from the removal of those obstructions to that assured and unexampled ease and comfort of condition, to which the American citizen aspires and is entitled. If to the easy acquisition of good cheap land, he can likewise add, not only the necessaries, but also the blameless luxuries of life, why should he be churlishly prevented by a sordid and monopolising system, which finds enjoyment in restriction, and profusion in prohibition?

Every class of manufactures which is not the object of the bounty of this system, as well as the mechanic arts generally, are injuriously affected by its operation—Nay, even those manufacturers, who experience this protection are themselves interested in the removal of these restrictions—The enormity of the profits, in many instances, combined with the uncertainty of the continuance of the system, give to this employment the character of a gambling speculation, rather than that of a regular pursuit of industry. The high rate of profits would occasion a rush of capital from other pursuits, and competition would speedily reduce them to the general level, if the precarious tenure by which they are held did not restrain the movement—Such of them as are adapted to the circumstances of the country, and conducted with the requisite skill and industry would continue to flourish, although legislative protection were withdrawn. They would still give a fair return for the capital and labour which they employ. The rate of profits would indeed be less, but they would be certain, or liable only to those changes which are common to the whole productive industry of the country. It is with this view of the subject, that the best informed and most intelligent among the manufactures themselves, cannot resist the conviction that the abandonment of the protecting system, and a return to moderate duties, would be best calculated to promote the steady growth, and the safe and permanent establishment of American manufacture.

There is a remaining suggestion which we desire to present to your consideration—The national debt, which has annually annually absorbed from ten to twelve millions of revenue, is rapidly diminishing, and will speedily be extinguished. On the first day of January, 1833, the available funds of the government will be ade-

quate to the discharge. The existing tariff of duties will produce thereafter an immense annual revenue beyond the ordinary wants of the government, and the task of providing a system of [illegible] which shall be adapted to this new and interesting condition of the internal commerce of the nation, will then [illegible] next Congress. How propitious this moment for the establishment of the principles of free trade! An enterprising and intelligent people, possessing in abundance the sources of national wealth, and perfectly unincumbered by debt, may advance their claims upon the gratitude of the world, for having successfully asserted the principles of *free government*, by being the first also to proclaim the principles of a free and *unrestricted commerce*—that genuine "*American System*," which will remove from our borders every vestige of discontent, will give more value to the freedom, which was wrested from the grasp of oppression by the valour of our ancestors, and perpetuate those institutions which are destined, by the blessing of God, to secure the happiness of unborn millions. *Adopted by the Convention.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 24, 1831.

The address of the Free Trade Convention to the People of the United States will be found, together with such of its proceedings as have come to hand, on the outer form of our paper. The address, we understand, was written by Judge Berrien. It is an able and eloquent production, and confers additional lustre upon the distinguished reputation of its author. The evils of the misnamed "American System" are strongly depicted, whilst the advantages and permanent blessings which have ever flown from a free and unrestricted intercourse between nations are painted in bright and glowing colors. So able and cogent are the arguments—so apt and striking the illustrations—so moving and powerful is the appeal made to the justice, the magnanimity and the patriotism of the American people that it must be productive of durable and happy consequences.

It will be discovered upon examination of this address that the opinion, that the present system of impost duties is unconstitutional, as well as unjust and oppressive, is not confined to one particular class of individuals nor to one section of country, but pervades the whole people in the four quarters of our Empire. Fifteen States of the Union were represented in this respectable and enlightened body, the most imposing ever assembled in Philadelphia, and wholly unexampled in our annals—by men selected indiscriminately from the different portions of the several States. They unite in declaring that they "do not doubt—they utterly deny—the constitutional power of Congress" to enact impost laws which are intended to protect domestic manufactures and to prohibit importation.

This convention says that, "under the pretence of supplying a revenue Congress may raise money beyond the purposes to which it can legitimately be supplied, or may increase the duties to an amount which will be prohibitory of importation, and consequently destructive of all revenue to be derived from that source." Here then we are presented with the solemn declaration of an enlightened deliberate body, acting by and under the sanction and authority of the people of Fifteen States, that the present tariff of impost duties, though not so declared upon its face, is yet intended to protect domestic manufactures, whilst it pretends *only* to supply a revenue to meet the lawful demands of the government. The people can no longer close their eyes to this alarming truth. They must now believe that they have been cheated and imposed upon by a corrupt Congress. We will not undertake an analysis of the powerful and convincing arguments against the constitutional obligation of the Tariff. We refer our readers to the address itself.

Passing from the broad ground which the Convention takes of the power under the constitution to lay prohibitory or protecting duties it comes to the equally solid and forcible objection of its entire impolicy, its dire inexpediency—its blighting influence upon the productive industry [illegible] spirit. Democracy is a broad and glorious principle, [illegible] Democracy, [illegible] Democracy, [illegible] is the [illegible] of the glorious privileges and the [illegible] of freemen.

Whether our friends in this good cause have profited any [illegible], others, besides the [illegible] Editor of the Spectator, [illegible] the privilege of deciding. We claim credit [illegible] honesty and purity of motive. Wishing [illegible] to his enlightened [illegible] we do not think we could labor in a better cause, and it is only with the *effects* of our unpretending efforts that we are dissatisfied.

☞ Col. M. J. Keith, the State Rights and Free Trade Candidate of Charleston has been elected over his rival, Mr. Roberson, the candidate of the Union party, by a majority of eight votes. The party to which Col. Keith belongs hails this as a glorious triumph.

☞ Mr. Wirt has been nominated by the Anti-Masonics in convention at Baltimore, as their candidate for the Presidency. He has accepted the nomination.

☞ Hamilton C. Jones is making great efforts to establish a Federal paper in this place. He is a half brother of James Martin, jr. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

☞ We are indebted to Dr. Holt, of Lexington, one of the members of the Free Trade Convention, from this State for the address of that body to the people of the United States.

☞ We have received the first number of the Milton Spectator, conducted by Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq. It promises to be edited with talent and moderation.

☞ Tee Rev. Bishop Ives has appointed Sunday the 13th, day of November to deliver his first Sermon in this place.

☞ It is now very certainly ascertained that Mr. Lumpkin is elected Governor of Georgia over his rival Mr. [illegible], the late Gov. Mr S. is said to be a [illegible] Calhoun man.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ships Hannibal, Capt. Hibbard, from London, and Pacific, Crocker, from Liverpool, the Editors of the New York Commercia Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the evening of the 31st of Aug.

The Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH, the late Minister to Russia, has arrived in the Hannibal.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

If the statements and bulletins published in the German papers were entitled to full credit, there would scarcely be a hope left for Poland. Many of those papers are, however notorious for the manufacture of news. The following comments of the Times, one of the most judicious of the journals of Europe, will tend to keep alive the hopes of the friends of Poland, until surer advices shall confirm or prove false the reports which it is painful to record.

"We shall not, however, disguise our conviction, that if the accounts which we yesterday published should turn out to be correct, the cause of Poland is lost, and that, for a season, streams of noble blood have flowed in vain. The promotion of the two Generals above-mentioned to the head of the government and the army, would be both the evidence of a deadly schism in the state, and the immediate precursor of Polish subjugation. All those who have hitherto defended the good cause with their swords, or supported it with their counsels, would refuse to range themselves under men whom they deem unworthy of their confidence, and who would betray them into the hands of their enemies; a civil contest would thus arise with a foreign foe at the gate

"It is said that sympathy for Polish wrongs and sufferings, which has been for some time smouldering in Hungary, has at last broke out into a flame which, by its heat, must [illegible] the serious attention of the Austrian [illegible] ment. An insurrectionn has taken [illegible] some parts of that country, originating [illegible] by the strict measures taken against the cholera, but which, taking its bent towards Poland, is said to have even forced some Hungarian regiments from their allegiance to the House of Austria. The poor Poles appear, by all accounts, to be fit objects for succour of all sorts, but they could not receive any countenance more substantially beneficial to their cause than a division upon the side of Galicia. It is to be hoped that the Hungarians, in whose national character there is so much firmness, will not content themselves with empty protests, but will adopt such a course as to make a sensible impression upon the policy of the despotic Court to which they belong. We have nothing fresh from Poland."

Seditious Publications.—A number of the "Liberator," a paper printed in Boston, came to the Post-office in this place last week, containing the most illiberal and cold-blooded allusions to the late supposed insurrection amongst our slaves. The paper found its way into the hands of the Attorney General, who submitted an indictment to the Grand Jury (who there then insession) against Wm. Loyd Garrison and Isaac Knapp, the editor and the and publisher of the paper, for its "circuculation and publication" in this county, in contravention to the act of the last General Assembly. The Grand Jury, we [illegible] "true Bill." The question [illegible] discussed with [illegible] by the Attorney of this State; but whether they will be prosecuted or not by the Executive of Massachusetts is a matter about which we are not prepared to hazard a conjecture. The act makes the offence a Felony—whipping and imprisonment for the first offence, and death, without benefit of clergy, for the second.

Married,

MARRIED, in Anson County on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Grover, Mr. Jordan W. Morris to Miss Jane E. Blake.

Land & Negroes, FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust to me executed by William Long, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-house in Salisbury on Thursday the 15th day of December next, the following property, viz:

Twenty-four or five likely Negroes consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Girls, several head of horses. Also his interest in a Tract of Land situated on the Yadkin River, whereon Wm. Long now lives. Terms will be cash.

THOMAS L. COWAN, *Trustee.*

October, 20th 1831. 94tf

SCHUYLER'S Palace of Fortune.

NEW YORK, 11*th October* 1831.

THE unprecedented good fortune that has attended adventure, at my truly fortunate establishment is a common subject of remark in this City—Victory after Victory!!! *Splendid realities and no Sham about it*—In the Grand Mammoth Lottery drawn on the 21st inst. I had the extreme pleasure of selling the Capital Prize of $30,000 and a citizen of No. Ca. was the fortunate owner of one half of the Ticket—viz: Mr. B. C. Eaton of Halifax, the other share was owned by Mr. James Gordon of Norfolk, Va. The cash was advanced for the same the day after the drawing. Again in the very last Lottery I sold a prize of $5000 to Mr. L. Barber of Ulster County in this State—let it be remembered that Schuyler never publishes the names of the many fortunate owners of Capitals obtained at his office without particular consent—It is a fact that nearly all the high prizes of consequence are obtained at my office—The Capital Prize of $50,000 in the Grand Mammoth Lottery was sent by the managers (Messrs Yates & M'Intyre) to their agent in Pittsburgh Penn—a certain Vender in this city has endeavored to deceive the people by puffing in such a manner as to convey the idea that *he* sold it—this is no such thing—he had nothing to do with it—*but there are so many pretenders that some folks pretend any thing*—a good class is drawing weekly in this city $10 will always get a good chance in any of the Lotteries. On the 16 November next a first rate *all prize scheme* will be drawn in this city—60 No. Lottery Blanks are entitled to $4 in this Lottery, and one Number $10. Price of Tickets $10 and shares in proportion.

Please address as usual,

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER.

4:97 *New York.*

☞ Schuyler's Lottery Herald published every Wednesday, is sent Gratis to all his customers.—The Herald will be found useful and amusing.

To the Public.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cheraw. All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.

Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro' where can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.

Oct. 22nd 1831. } J. SCOTT,
94tf } A. W. BRANDON.

J. SCOTT having bought out the interest of A. W. Brandon in their concern (Scott & Brandon,) at Cheraw, will be happy to supply all who may want Goods on good terms, either by wholesale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for Goods. JNO. SCOTT.

October 22, 1831. 94tf

All produce intended for the Charleston market or to pass through the hands of H. W. Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded, also packages of every kind from any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO. SCOTT, *Agent at Cheraw of* H. W. CONNER & Co.

THE PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1832,

CALCULATED for the Meredian of Salem, N. C. Just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

Journeymen Cabinet-Maker

WANTED.

A GOOD Cabinet Maker of sober and moral habits will meet with constant employment and good wages by application to the subscriber.

3.96 WILLIAM G. HAINES.

Rockford, Surry County N. C.

W. J. JONES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th 1831. 93tf

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. October 1st 1831.

Buccy Airy
Lock Atwell
Robert Bradshaw
James H. Bowman
Moses Baw
William Butner 2
James Blue
Levina Baggaly
David Barringer
Reuben Ballard
George Baker
Jeremiah Brown
Col. Jno. Billupe
Wm. P. Cook
Call Campbell
John B. Coles 2
Major Carsan
Nathan Chaffin
John Camp
George Crider
Daniel Corl
Elender Cowan
James Craige
Wm. Cowan
Willie Coals
John Dukey
Townsend Dickerson
Henry Doland
Mrs. N. N. Dobbins 2
Daniel Egner
Rich'd Emerson
John Elliotte
Ann Fort
James Farrow
David Frailey
Edm. Gyson
Wm. Grist
Burgess Garner
Jno. Gibbons
Charles Griffith 2
Geo. H. Ghow
Madison Harriss
John Hembree
Wm. Haden
John Hert
Henry Hill
Chesley Hanes
Jno. J. Hammond
John Henly
Jesse Hodgens
Doct. Wm. T. Hendon
Jno. Houston
Wm. A. Hicks
Matthew Howard
Wm. Judkins
Sand Josey
Alex. W. Jennings
A Jones Esq.
Jno. Johnston
Robert Johnston
Peter Boon
Samuel Kerns
Elizabeth Krider
Henry C. Lippard
Catharine Lopposser
Rev. A. Y. Lokridge
Charlotte Reymon
John Locke 2
Daniel Lyrely
Jacob Lingle
George Lingle
Fulton Lodge
David F. McRary
Saml. Miller
Rachael Murphy
A. Morrison
John B. Maxey
James H. Mculloch 2
Samyson McFharlen
George Means
James McRacken
George Miller 3
R. E. Martin
Jno. F. M'Corcle
Jacob Michael
Jane Miller
James Noesan
James Norton
John I. Oliver
James Owens
Parker Newman or
Wm. Otridge
Elizabeth Porter
Priscilla Paler
John Pool
Matthew Porter
Joseph Pasmyer
Sarah Peace
William Rainey
Sarah Rush
Jacob Rickert
H. N. Rountree
Felix Roberts
Wm. Robertson
Wm. Rough
Saml. Rudder
George Rey
Sterling Saner
Thos. Stork
A. C. Swink
Henry Stoner
Z. W. Simpson
Peter stoner
Smith Saulsinger
John Sechler
Rich'd. Singleton
Henry Sloan
James Smith
Willie Smith
Jane Short
Polly Swink
Charles Stork
Willie Swink
Susanna Farr
F. W. Thompson
Jacob Trout
Riley Thompson
John Thomason
Harry Watson
Henry C. Winders
Peter Whitman
Alx Wallace
Wm. Winter
Fanny Winders
Peter Waller
Catharine Wade
Hugh Welch
Charles Willie
Mumford S. Walton
Phillip Yost
Priscilla Yarbro'

SAMUEL REEVES, *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post office in Lincolnton N. C. on the 1st., of October, 1831.

John D. Abernathy
Moses Abernathy
John Anderson
Peter Beam
Peter Bess
William Bandy
Absolom Brown
Robert Brown
Abraham Bolinger
James Bridges
Thomas C. Bleckly
James Carrol
Daniel Conrad
Henry Clipp
Senthan Cl
William Cates
John Crider
Philip Earp Jr.
Edward Canung
John Gordon
Elias Garret
Michael Harmon 2
Joseph Henry 2
Daniel Hoke
Jacob Hill
Greenberry Harrison
James Hausill
Henry Hause
John Hovis
Stephen Homesby
John Hause
John Kensly
Henry Killian
Peter Keiser
A. H. Lorety
James Lindsey
James Lervis
James Long
John Linifelt
F. J. Lahman
Absolom Linch
George P. Lauchanahe
Moses Martin 2
John Murrel
Yardey McGee 2
Silas Murpey
James Morrison
George W. Moty
Daniel C. McDaniel
John [illegible]all
[illegible] Nisbit
[illegible] H. Peck 2
[illegible] Ramsour
[illegible] Rutledge
[illegible] Robinson
Jacob Reinhardt
Dennis Ryan
Solomon Ramsour
Henry Sommerow
Solomon Stroup 3
George Steams
John Stines
William Shelby
David Strough
Adam Seagle
John Sore
Margret Vanulke
Nancy Weson
James Witherspoon 3
Nicholas Wycough
Catharine Wisenant
Syman Woodford
Pelham Yarbough

3t94

C. C. HENDERSON, *P. M.*

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

LINES.

BY MARY [illegible] WARNER.

Written impromptu, on reading the following passage in Mr. Capel Lofft's beautiful and interesting Preface to Nathaniel Bloomfield's Poems, just published. It has a mixture of the sportive, which deepens the impression of its melancholy close. I could have wished as I have said in a short note, the conclusion had been otherwise. The sours of life offend my taste than its sweets delight it.

Go to the raging sea, and say, 'Be still!'
Bid the wild lawless winds obey thy will;
Preach to the storm, and reason with Despair,
But tell not Misery's son that life is fair.

Thou, who in Plenty's lavish lap hast roll'd,
And every year with new delight hast told,
Thou, who recumbent on the lacker'd barge,
Hast dropp'd down joy's gay stream of pleasant marge,
Thou may'st extol life's calm, untroubled sea,
The storms of misery never burst on thee.

Go to the mat, where squalid Want reclines,
Go to the shade obscure, where Merit pines;
Abide with him whom Penury's charms control,
And bind the rising yearnings of his soul,
Survey his sleepless couch, and standing there,
Tell the poor pallid wretch that life is fair!

Press thou the lonely pillow of his head,
And ask why sleep his languid eyes has fled;
Mark his dew'd temples, and his half-shut eye,
His tremblin nostrils, and his deep-drawn sigh,
His muttering mouth contorted with despair,
And ask if Genius could inhabit there.

Oh, yes! that sunken eye with fire once gleam'd
And rays of light from its full circlet stream'd;
But now Neglect has stung him to the core,
And Hope's wild raptures thrill his breast no more;
Domestic Anguish winds his vitals round,
And added Grief compels him to the ground.
Lo! over his manly form, decay'd and wan,
The shades of death with gradual steps steal on;
And the pale mother, pining to decay,
Weeps for her boy her wretched life away.
Go, child of Fortune; to his early grave,
Where o'er his head obsure the rank weeds wave:
Behold the heart-wrung parent lay her head
On the cold turf, and ask to share his bed.
Go, child of Fortune, take thy lesson there,
And tell us then that life is woundrous fair!

Yet, Koff', in thee, whose hand is still stretched'd forth,
T' encourage genius, and to foster worth;
On thee, the unhappy's firm, unfailing friend,
'Tis just that every blessing should descend;
'Tis just that life to thee should only show
Her fairer side but little mix'd with wo.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been employed last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf J B. C.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

NOTICE.

NEGROES FOR SALE

AT the august session 1831 of Iredell County court, the subscriber duly qualified as Executor of the last Will & Testament of Lucy Mabury dec'd. He therefore notifies all persons indebted to her estate to make payment forthwith to him, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAS. COOK, *Ex'r.*

On Tuesday the 25th of October next, at the dwellinghouse of the late Lucy Mabury, in the County of Iredell, I will sell, at public vendue, all the personal estate of the said Lucy, consisting of one likely young negro man, two negro women, and one or two children, a large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle Hogs and Sheep. Seven or eight hundred bushels of corn, crop of Wheat, Oats and Rye, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture of every description.

A credit of twelve months will be given on the usual terms.

JAS. COOK, *Ex'r.*

October 8th 1831. 3:94

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

August term, 1831.

HENRY G. HAMPTON *vs.* Nathan Moffit; Orginal attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. Upon motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the Court House, in Rockford, on the Second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, or replevy, or the same will be taken pro confess, and heard ex parte.

6t35 Test, JNO. WRIGHT c. c.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH.* JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his abscence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his abscence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail in Rowan County, on the 12 instant, two negro men.—one a free negro by the name of Sam Bailem who is stout built, very black, about 28 or 30 years old, speaks broken of the French language;—and the other a slim black fellow very active, belongs to James Huie of this place (Salisbury.) Mr. Huie purchased him in Concord Jail, of Col. Kindle as the agent of some man in Alabama, his name is Hardie. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of said negroes to me, in Salisbury, or by securing them so that I get them—if not both taken Ten Dollars for each one.

F. SLATER. *Sh'ff*

Notice.

Will be sold on Wednesday 19th Oct. next at the late dwelling house of the Rev. James McKnight dec'd. the following property viz:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep, Rye Oats, and a large quantity of *Corn & Fodder, Hay, and farming utensils,*

Also—

all the household and kitchen furniture and a large and well selected library and various other articles too tedious to mention, where due attendance and terms will be made known on that day by the subscriber.

Sale to continue from day to day until all will be sold.

John Sloan, James Sloan, } *Administrators.*

Sept. 24*th* 1831. 3:93

N. B. Any person having any of said books are requested to return them to the subscribers on or before that day without fail, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately J S. & J. S

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 86tf

Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the Second Monday in November.

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgical and practice of Medicine, } S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, } T. G. Prioleau M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, } Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Materia Medica—Hry R. Frost, MD
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, }
Demonstrator of Anatomy, } John Bellinger, M D.

EDMOND RAVENEL, Dean.

☞ The Cheraw Republican, Yorkville Pioneer, and Columbia Telescope, S. C. Augusta Chronicle, Ga.; Western Carolinian, N. C.; Kentucky Gazette, Ky.; Mobile Register, Al.; Louisiana Advertiser, N. O.; Florida Herald, Florida; and Nashville Republican, are requested to insert the above advertisment once a week until the first Monday in November next, and send their bills to the Dean of the Faculty.

August 26th, 7:95

BEEF IN MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he *now has* and intends *hereafter* to have *good* beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beeves, at any time.

85tf CHARLES L. BOWERS.

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM
SCHUYLER'S LUCKY PALACE OF FORTUNE—DRAWING OF THE MAMMOTH

LOTERY

Drawn 31st September.

4 22 31 21 8 14

31 the highest Capital of

5000

was sent by the managers in a whole Ticket to a gentleman in Pittsbugh Penn. The following brilliant Capitals were distributed by Schuyler to his lucky patrons.

No. 22 31 4 the capital of

20,000

was sold in a package to Messrs. B. Eston of Halifax N. C. and James Gordon of Norflk Va. (I publish their names by *special* permission) the cash was promptly paid in current cash the day after the drawing, Schuyler also sold one prize of $2,500 1 do. of $1000, 2 do. of $500, 2 do. of $300 &c. No. vender in the U. S. can boast of equal success in selling the Capitals

My friends at a distance will recollect that a brilliant Lottery draws in New-York every Wednesday The Capitals are from $15,000 to $40000, Tickets from $5 to $10 so that those who remit $10 need not pay the postage and will be sure of a chance for the brilliant Capitals which are distributed weekly at Scuylers fortunate Palaces.

Those who purchase tickets will receive the "Lottery Herald" which is published by me every evening of the drawing and forwarded to any part of the United States *gratis*—the [illegible] contains the drawing of each [illegible] and much useful and amusing reading matter.—

Orders for tickets must as usual be addressed to.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER
92tf NEW-YORK.

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH.*

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 22*d* 1831. 6mt99

N. B. Application can be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price 47

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

Sylvester.

HOLD, BEHOLD!! SEE HERE!!
HERE THE GREAT GOD!
UNPRECEDENTED LUCK!!

Drawing of the New York Lottery, Extra Class, No. 18, Drawn this Mammoth Lottery, Sept. 24th

4 22 31 21 8 14

Commission 4. 22, 31. the GRAND CAPTAL of $50.000, was actually sent in a *Whole Ticket* to Pittsburg, Pa. It was only fourteen days ago I sold at the same place, the $10,000 prize in a *Whole Ticket!* Who can equal the ever and *all lucky* Sylvester,—who not only pays the Capitals without "*gauging,*" but never publishes the names of fortunate holders. For the truth of my selling the Capitals, I can refer to the Managers.

☞ Orders, in all cases, must be addressed to the subscriber, who is licensed by the State, and in all instances sells the original tickets and shares. Persons who deal with Sylvester will receive GRATIS the "*Reporter, Counterfeit Detector and New York Price Current,*" published every Wednesday, as containing much useful information to my distant Patrons.

The following Classes will be next Drawn.

October 19. Extra 29

80 *Numbers, 22 in a Package,* 10 *drawn ballots.*

CAPITALS. $40,000. $10,000,

Tickets $ 10.

Packages of 22 Tickets cost $220 00.
Warranted to draw 120 00

October 26. Extra 20

66 *Numbers, 22 in a Package,* 10 *drawn ballots.*

HIGHEST PRIZE $ 20.000.

Tickets $5; Lowest Prize $6.

Packages of 22 Tickets cost $110 00
Warranted to draw 45 90

N. B. A Lottery will be drawn every Wednesday; those wishing to adventure need only remit any amount they please, and the original tickets will be forwarded

S. J. SYLVESTERR takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in North Carolina for their liberal support. He always has acted and will continue to act in a manner worthy of their patronage. There are so many pretenders to public patronage, that it is requisite my friends should again be reminded that I have no connexion with any other person, and that orders in all cases, must be addressed to.

S. J. SYLVESTER *Broker.*
New York.

New York, *Sept.* 30*th* 1331.

☞ The Editors of the Washington Union, Tarborough Free Press, Western Carolinian, Miners' & Farmers' Journal, North Carolina Journal, and Raleigh Star, will give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to S. J. SYLVESTER. 3 95

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nichodemus,* and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is resquested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailor.*

To Undertakers.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscribers until the 3d. Monday in November next, for a thorough repair of the PRISON in Salisbury, N. C. The materials to be of Rock, Wood, and Iron, with a plan of executing the same accompanying the proposals. Persons wishing to undertake, will call on F. SLATER, Esq. at the Jail and view the same.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS.
W. H. HORAH. } Com.
GEORGE VOGLER. } 9

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89

FEMALE SCHOOL IN STATESVILLE.

THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on the first day of November next.

The branches taught, and terms of tuition, are as formerly.

N. B. We refer all who desire information respecting the state of character of this school, to any of those who have hitherto patronised it.

M. A. CALDWELL.

October 8th 1831. 3:94

Fulton for Sale!

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, will sell at public [illegible] on Tuesday the 25th of November next, his residence in Statesville, known by the name of Fulton, situated on the west side of the Yadkin River, in Rowan County, 20 miles north of Salisbury, 14 west of Lexington, and 16 east of Wilkesville, containing 270 acres. On the premises there are three good dwelling houses with the necessary outhouses, and one store house,

ALSO—

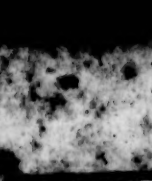
a convenient and well improved tan yard. About 75 acres of the land is cleared, under a good fence and in cultivation of which 30 acres is good bottom land. The situation is a good one either for the mercantile or tanning business. The land will be sold in lots or all together, to suit purchasers.

Terms made easy to suit the times. Further conditions made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN LOWRY.

October 11th 1831. 4:96

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gun; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard,* where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1829. 11

Female Seminary.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of October. The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography with the use of the Globes' Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, and music. The price of tuition per session (five months) will be $10. 30 Drawing, and Painting $10, Music 20 dols. paid in advance.

Principal

83tf BENJAMIN COTTRILL.

TO GOLD MINERS.

The subscriber would respectfully inform those engeged in the Gold mining business, that he has now on hand Eight Ecastres bed stones of a superior grit, and well cut for the gold mining business Which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a few Ecastre Bed stones of the usual size, that those wishing can be supplied at the shortest notice.

E. E. PHILLIPS.

87tf *Sept. 2nd* 1831.

The Editors of the Miners and Farmers Journal, will please give the above four insertions and forward their account to this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office in Statesville N. C. on the 1st day of Oct. 1831.

ras. Adams	Amos Jacobs
Daniel Atkinson	Henry B. Kelly
Adam S. Allison	Supposed Lowrey
Edward Beason	MissCathrine Masters
Milus M. Bailey	Geo. Mills
Rev. Joshua Bethel	Jno. or Jeremiah Moore
John Blankinship	Jno. Mahan
Richard T. Brumby	Andrew Morrison
Oren Bass	Archb. L. Moore
Miss Eldereen Bell	Wm. McJimsey
avault Beaver	Allen E. McIver
Hugh Campbell	George McHenry
John Cowan	Henry McHenry
A. F. Caldwell	Nicholas Norton
Thomas Condy	Capt. Jas. Owens
Wm. Cameron	A. M. Potts
Jas. Davidson	Stephen Parker
Geo. L. Davidson	Lewis Reeves
Barnabas Eidson	Jas [illegible]herford
Doct. Robt. H. Carson	Wm. [illegible] Rutherford
Basil Giddens	[illegible] Reid
A. W. Gay or	[illegible]tevenson
Jno. L. Gay	[illegible] Simonton
David Holman	Joseph Sharpe
Abner Hair	Henry Simson
Benj. Hughy	Daniel Speck
Gabriel Harden	Catharine Tilman
Daniel Hudson	Jacob Troutman
Elisha Harris	Jno Walker jr.
Miss Nancy Ingram	Isham Welch
Nathaniel Jurney	Wm. Waugh jr.
Hugh Jones	Miss J. McKnight Young
Baker Johnston	Abner York
Miss Caroline Johnson	Thos. M. Young
Thomas James 2	

3t94 W. KERR, P. M.